

**Region 4**  
**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**  
**Science and Ecosystem Support Division**  
**Athens, Georgia**

**OPERATING PROCEDURE**

**Title: Groundwater Level and Well Depth Measurement**

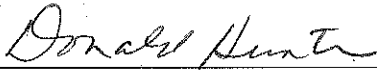
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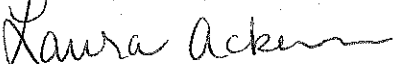
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## Revision History

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This table shows changes to this controlled document over time. The most recent version is presented in the top row of the table. Previous versions of the document are maintained by the SESD Field Quality Manager.

History	Effective Date
<p>SESDPROC-105-R1, <i>Groundwater Level and Well Depth Measurement</i>, replaces SESDPROC-105-R0</p> <p><b>General</b> Updated referenced procedures due to changes in title names and/or to reflect most recent version.</p> <p><b>Title Page</b> Changed title for Antonio Quinones from Environmental Investigations Branch to Enforcement and Investigations Branch.</p> <p><b>Section 1.3</b> Updated information to reflect that procedure is located on the H: drive of the LAN.</p> <p><b>Section 1.4</b> Alphabetized and revised the referencing style for consistency.</p>	November 1, 2007
SESDPROC-105-R0, Groundwater Level and Well Depth Measurement, Original Issue	February 05, 2007

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## **1 General Information**

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### **1.1 Purpose**

This document describes general and specific procedures, methods and considerations to be used and observed when determining water levels and depths of wells.

### **1.2 Scope/Application**

The procedures contained in this document are to be used by field investigators to measure water levels and depths of wells. On the occasion that SESD field investigators determine that any of the procedures described in this section are either inappropriate, inadequate or impractical and that another procedure must be used for water level or depth determination, the variant procedure(s) will be documented in the field log book and the subsequent investigation report, along with a description of the circumstances requiring its use.

### **1.3 Documentation/Verification**

This procedure was prepared by persons deemed technically competent by SESD management, based on their knowledge, skills and abilities and has been tested in practice and reviewed in print by a subject matter expert. The official copy of this procedure resides on the H: drive of the SESD local area network. The Field Quality Manager is responsible for ensuring the most recent version of the procedure is placed on the H: drive and for maintaining records of review conducted prior to its issuance.

### **1.4 References**

SESD Operating Procedure for Equipment Inventory and Management, SESDPROC-108, Most Recent Version

SESD Operating Procedure for Field Equipment Cleaning and Decontamination, SESDPROC-205, Most Recent Version

SESD Operating Procedure for Logbooks, SESDPROC-010, Most Recent Version

United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). 2001. Environmental Investigations Standard Operating Procedures and Quality Assurance Manual. Region 4 Science and Ecosystem Support Division (SESD), Athens, GA

US EPA. Safety, Health and Environmental Management Program Procedures and Policy Manual. Region 4 SESD, Athens, GA, Most Recent Version

## **1.5 General Precautions**

### ***1.5.1 Safety***

Proper safety precautions must be observed when measuring water levels in wells and determining their depths. Refer to the SESD Safety, Health and Environmental Management Program Procedures and Policy Manual and any pertinent site-specific Health and Safety Plans (HASPs) for guidelines on safety precautions. These guidelines, however, should only be used to complement the judgment of an experienced professional. Address chemicals that pose specific toxicity or safety concerns and follow any other relevant requirements, as appropriate.

### ***1.5.2 Procedural Precautions***

The following precautions should be considered when measuring water levels and depths of wells:

- Special care must be taken to minimize the risk of cross-contamination between wells when conducting water level and depth measurements. This is accomplished primarily by decontaminating the sounders or other measuring devices between wells, according to SESD Operating Procedure for Field Equipment Cleaning and Decontamination, (SESDPROC-205) and maintaining the sounders in clean environment while in transit between wells.
- Water levels and well depths measured according to these procedures should be recorded in a bound logbook dedicated to the project as per SESD Operating Procedure for Logbooks (SESDPROC-010). Serial numbers, property numbers or other unique identification for the water level indicator or sounder must also be recorded.

## **2      Quality Control Issues**

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There are several specific quality control issues pertinent to conducting water level and depth measurements at wells. These are:

- Devices used to measure groundwater levels should be calibrated annually against the Invar® steel surveyor's chain. These devices should be calibrated to 0.01 foot per 10 feet of length. Before each use, these devices should be prepared according to the manufacturer's instructions (if appropriate) and checked for obvious damage. All calibration and maintenance data should be documented electronically and recorded in a log book maintained at the Field Equipment Center (FEC) as per the SESD Operating Procedure for Equipment Inventory and Management (SESDPROC-108).
- These devices should be decontaminated according to the procedures specified in SESD Operating Procedure for Field Equipment Cleaning and Decontamination (SESDPROC-205) prior to use at the next well.

### **3 Water Level and Depth Measurement Procedures**

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#### **3.1 General**

The measurement of the groundwater level in a well is frequently conducted in conjunction with ground water sampling to determine the “free” water surface. This potentiometric surface measurement can be used to establish ground water direction and gradients. Groundwater level and well depth measurements are needed to determine the volume of water in the well casing prior to purging the well for sampling purposes.

All groundwater level and well depth measurements should be made relative to an established reference point on the well casing and should be documented in the field records. This reference point is usually identified by the well installer using a permanent marker, for PVC wells, or by notching the top of casing with a chisel, for stainless steel wells. By convention, this marking is usually placed on the north side of the top of casing. If no mark is apparent, the person performing the measurements should take both water level and depth measurements from the north side of the top of casing and note this procedure in the field log book.

To be useful for establishing groundwater gradient, the reference point should be tied in with the NGVD (National Geodetic Vertical Datum) or a local datum. For an isolated group of wells, an arbitrary datum common to all wells in that group may be used, if necessary, and is acceptable.

#### **3.2 Specific Groundwater Level Measurement Techniques**

Measuring the depth to the free ground water surface can be accomplished by the following methods. Method accuracies are noted for each of the specific methods described below.

- **Electronic Water Level Indicators** – These types of instruments consist of a spool of dual conductor wire, a probe attached to the end and an indicator. When the probe comes in contact with the water, the circuit is closed and a meter light and/or audible buzzer attached to the spool will signal contact. Penlight or 9-volt batteries are normally used as a power source. Measurements should be made and recorded to the nearest 0.01 foot.
- **Other Methods** – There are other types of water level indicators and recorders available on the market, such as weighted steel tape, chalked tape, sliding float method, air line pressure method and automatic recording methods. These methods are primarily used for closed systems or permanent monitoring wells. Acoustic water level indicators are also available which measure water levels based on the measured return of an emitted acoustical impulse. Accuracies for these methods vary and should be evaluated before selection. Any method not capable of providing measurements to within 0.1 foot should not be used.

### **3.3 Total Well Depth Measurement Techniques**

The well sounder, weighted tape or electronic water level indicators can be used to determine the total well depth. This is accomplished by lowering the tape or cable until the weighted end is felt resting on the bottom of the well. Because of tape buoyancy and weight effects encountered in deep wells with long water columns, it may be difficult to determine when the tape end is touching the bottom of the well. Sediment in the bottom of the well can also make it difficult to determine total depth. Care must be taken in these situations to ensure accurate measurements. All total depth measurements must be made and recorded to the nearest 0.1 foot. As a cautionary note, when measuring well depths with the electronic water level indicators, the person performing the measurement must measure and add the length of the probe beneath the circuit closing electrodes to the depth measured to obtain the true depth. This is necessary because the tape distance markings are referenced to the electrodes, rather than the very end of the probe.

### **3.4 Equipment Available**

The following equipment is available for ground water level and total depth measurements:

- Weighted steel measuring tapes
- Electronic water level indicators